

CALIFORNIA



LABOR CLARION

LEADING ARTICLES—June 22, 1928

LAWS ENACTED BY CONGRESS
FIRM URGES ORGANIZATION
FEES OF EMPLOYMENT AGENCY
FIVE-DAY WEEK FOR EVERYONE
DIFFERENT GOALS—DIFFERENT TACTICS

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL

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Store for Men

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Saturday, June 23rd**

**Two big days of bargains in
things everybody wants**

Labor Council Directory

Labor Council meets every Friday at 8 p. m. at Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp Streets. Secretary's office and headquarters, Room 205, Labor Temple. Executive and Arbitration Committee meets every Monday at 7:30 p. m. Label Section meets first and third Wednesdays at 8 p. m. Headquarters' telephone—Market 56. (Please notify Clarion of any change.)

Alaska Fishermen—Meet Fridays during February, March, April and October, 49 Clay.
Asphalt Workers—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple.
Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers No. 104—Meet Fridays, 224 Guerrero.
Auto and Carriage Painters—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, 200 Guerrero.
Auto Mechanics No. 1305—Meet Wednesdays, 8 p. m., 108 Valencia.
Baggage Messengers—Meet 2nd Monday, 60 Market. Sec., Robt. Berry, 1059 56th St., Oakland.
Bakers No. 24—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple.
Bakery Wagon Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Saturdays, 112 Valencia.
Barbers No. 148—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, 112 Valencia.
Brewery Wagon Drivers—Meet 3rd Friday, Labor Temple.
Bill Posters—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, 1886 Mission.
Blacksmiths and Helpers—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Boilermakers No. 6—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Bookbinders—Office, room 804, 693 Mission. Meet 3rd Friday, Labor Temple.
Bottlers No. 293—Meet 3rd Tuesday, Labor Temple.
Boxmakers and Sawyers—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays.
Brewery Workmen No. 7—Meet 3rd Thursday, Labor Temple.
Butchers No. 115—Meet Wednesday, Labor Temple.
Butchers No. 508—Meet 1st and 3rd Fridays, Masonic Hall, Third and Newcomb Sts.
Cemetery Workers—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple.
Cigarmakers—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Economy Hall, 743 Alblon Ave.

Chauffeurs—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 112 Valencia.
Cleaners & Dyers—Meet 2nd and 4th Fridays, Labor Temple.
Cleaners, Dyers and Pressers No. 17960—Office, 710 Grant Building.
Commercial Telegraphers—420 Clunie Bldg.
Cooks No. 44—Meet 1st and 4th Thursdays at 8:30 p. m., 3rd Thursday at 2:30 p. m., 1164 Market.
Coopers No. 65—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Cracker Bakers No. 125—Meet 3rd Monday, Labor Temple.
Cracker Packers' Auxiliary—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 1524 Powell.
Draftsmen No. 11—Secretary, Ivan Flamm, 3400 Anza. Meet 1st Wednesday, Labor Temple.
Dredgemen No. 898—Meet 1st and 3rd Sundays, 105 Market.
Electrical Workers No. 151—Meet Thursdays, 112 Valencia.
Electrical Workers No. 6—Meet Wednesdays, 200 Guerrero.
Electrical Workers 537, Cable Splicers.
Egg Inspectors—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Elevator Operators—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Federal Employees No. 1—Office, 746 Pacific Building. Meet 1st Tuesday, 414 Mason.
Federation of Teachers No. 61—Meet 2nd Monday, Room 227, City Hall.
Ferryboatmen's Union—219 Bacon Building, Oakland.
Garage Employees—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Garment Workers No. 131—Meet 1st Thursday at 5:15 p. m., 3rd Thursday at 8 p. m.; Labor Temple.
Glove Workers—Meet 1st Tuesday, Labor Temple.
Grocery Clerks—Meet 1st Thursday, Labor Temple.
Hatters No. 23—Sec., Jonas Grace, 178 Flood ave.
Ice Drivers—Sec., V. Hummel, 3532 Anza. Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Iron Steel and Tin Workers—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturday afternoon, Metropolitan Hall, South San Francisco.
Janitors No. 9—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Jewelry Workers No. 36—44 Page.
Ladies' Garment Workers No. 8—1212 Market.
Label Section—Meets 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple. Phone Hemlock 2925.

Labor Council—Meets Fridays, Labor Temple.
Laundry Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Laundry Workers No. 26—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, Labor Temple.
Letter Carriers—Sec., Thos. P. Tierney, 635a Castro. Meets 1st Saturday, 414 Mason.
Lithographers No. 17—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 273 Golden Gate Ave.
Machinists No. 68—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Mallers No. 18—Meet 3rd Sundays, Labor Temple. Secretary, Edward P. Garrigan, 168 Eureka.
Marine Engineers No. 49—10 Embarcadero.
Material Teamsters No. 216—Meet Wednesdays, 200 Guerrero.
Metal Polishers—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Milk Wagon Drivers—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Miscellaneous Employees No. 110—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, 131 Eighth.
Molders No. 164—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Molders' Auxiliary—Meet 1st Friday.
Moving Picture Operators—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 230 Jones.
Musicians No. 6—Meet 2nd Thursday. Ex. Board, Tuesday, 230 Jones.
Office Employees—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple. Office, 102 Labor Temple.
Ornamental Plasterers 460—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, 200 Guerrero.
Patternmakers—Meet 2nd and 4th Fridays, Labor Temple.
Pavers—Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple.
Paste Makers No. 10567—Meet last Saturday of month, 441 Broadway.
Photo-Engravers—Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple.
Post Office Clerks—Meet 4th Thursday, Labor Temple.
Post Office Laborers—Sec., Wm. O'Donnell, 212 Steiner St.
Printing Pressmen—Office, 231 Stevenson. Meets 2nd Monday, Labor Temple.
Professional Embalmers—Sec., George Monahan, 3300 16th.
Retail Clerks No. 432—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, 150 Golden Gate Ave.
Retail Shoe Salesmen No. 410—Meet Tuesdays, 273 Golden Gate Ave.
Riggers & Stevedores—92 Steuart.
Retail Delivery Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.

Sailors' Union of the Pacific—Meets Mondays, 59 Clay.
Sailmakers—Sec., Horace Kelly, 2558 29th Ave. Meet 1st Thursday, Labor Temple.
Sausage Makers—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 3053 Sixteenth.
Shipyard Laborers—Meet 1st Friday, Labor Temple.
Stationary Engineers No. 64—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 200 Guerrero.
Stationary Firemen—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Steam Fitters No. 590—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Steam Shovel Men No. 45—Meet 1st Saturday, 268 Market.
Stereotypers and Electrotypers—Meet 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple.
Stove Mounters No. 61—Sec., Michael Hoffman, Box 74, Newark, Cal.
Stove Mounters No. 62—A. A. Sweeney, 5536 Edgerly, Oakland, Cal.
Street Carmen, Div. 518—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Tailors No. 80—Office, Room 416, 163 Sutter. Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple.
Teamsters No. 85—Meet Thursdays, 536 Bryant.
Theatrical Stage Employees—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 230 Jones.
Theatrical Wardrobe Attendants—Secretary, Marion Gasnier, 1201 Cornell Ave., Berkeley.
Trackmen—Meet 4th Tuesday, Labor Temple.
Trades Union Promotional League—Room 304, Labor Temple. Phone Hemlock 2925.
Tunnel & Aqueduct Workers No. 45—Sec., James Giambruno, P. O. Box 190, Jamestown, Cal.
Typographical No. 21—Office, 525 Market. Meet 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple.
United Laborers No. 1—Meet Tuesdays, 200 Guerrero.
Upholsterers No. 28—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Watchmen No. 15689—Sec., E. Counihan, 106 Bosworth. Meet 3rd Thursday, Labor Temple.
Waiters No. 30—Wednesdays, 3 p. m., 1256 Market.
Waitresses No. 48—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays at 8 p. m., 2nd and last at 3 p. m., 1171 Market.
Water Workers—Sec., Thos. Dowd, 214 27th St. Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple.
Web Pressmen—Meet 4th Sunday, Labor Temple.
Window Cleaners No. 44—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays at 7:30 p. m., Labor Temple.

LABOR CLARION

The Official Journal of the San Francisco Labor Council

VOL. XXVII

SAN FRANCISCO, FRIDAY, JUNE 22, 1928

No. 21

LAWS ENACTED BY CONGRESS

By William Green President American Federation of Labor.

The first session of the Seventieth Congress adjourned May 29, 1928. Bills dealing with injunction abuses in labor disputes were introduced in both houses and extensive hearings were held. The Senate Subcommittee on the Judiciary, consisting of Senators Norris of Nebraska, Walsh of Montana, and Blaine of Wisconsin, gave most sympathetic study to this problem and reported to the full committee a legislative proposal which, while not interfering with the use of injunctions to protect property, proposes safeguards to prevent its use as an employer's tool in industrial disputes. During the period between now and the short session of Congress, which convenes December 3, careful analysis and profound study will be given to this proposed legislation.

Two laws passed by this Congress are the Child Labor Law for the District of Columbia and the setting aside of May 1 as our National Child Health Day.

The Welch bill, which provided an annual increase in wages of approximately \$18,000,000 for 135,000 employees of the government, passed both Houses and became a law. The Welch bill is a beginning of a constructive employment policy for the government.

Both Houses passed a bill providing that night workers in the Post Office Department should be paid 10 per cent more than those working in day time. The bill was vetoed by the President but was passed over his veto by both Houses.

Both Houses of Congress passed a bill providing that the government make allowance for light, heat and fuel for fourth-class postmasters. It was vetoed by the President but was passed over the veto.

The 144,000 residents of the District of Columbia who are wage earners in industry for whom there was no protection in case of accident are protected by a law enacted placing them under the Longshoremen's Compensation Act. The wage earners of the District have been appealing for a workmen's compensation law for twenty years.

Other measures which labor supported were:

The Flood Control bill, which was passed by Congress and signed by the President.

Memorial to General Gorgas.

Congress also approved our request for permission to erect a memorial to Samuel Gompers in the District of Columbia.

A joint resolution relating to the immigration of certain relatives of United States citizens and of aliens lawfully admitted to the United States became a law. The law amends the non-quota provision by raising the age limit for classification for children from 18 to 21 years and adding the husbands of citizens of the United States by marriages occurring prior to June 1, 1928. In the quota provisions preference is given in 50 per cent of the quota of each nationality to fathers and mothers or the husbands by marriage occurring after May 31, 1928, of citizens of the United States who are 21 years of age or over and to immigrants skilled in agriculture and their wives and dependent children under 18 years of age. The remainder of the quota is made available for immigration visas to quota immigrants of such nationality who are the unmarried children under 21 years of age or the wives of aliens lawfully admitted to the

United States for permanent residence. This will unite many families that have been separated and prevent the immigration of many adults.

Repeated efforts were made to have Congress prohibit the admission of Filipinos into the United States. It was argued by members of the Immigration Committees that citizens of the Philippine Islands were American citizens and could not be forbidden entrance to the Continental United States. These efforts having failed Representative Welch of California introduced an amendment to the immigration law including under the term "alien" any citizen of the Philippine Islands.

When the naval bill was before the House an amendment was adopted providing that eight of the fifteen cruisers should be built in navy yards of the United States. In the Senate an amendment was tacked on which excepted "such material or parts thereof as the Secretary of the Navy may find procurable by contract or purchase at an appreciable saving in cost to the government." This practically nullified the House amendment as the greater part of the fifteen cruisers would be constructed by private contractors. The bill failed of passage but will come up for action in the next session when efforts will be made to strike out the Senate amendment.

The Hawes-Cooper convict bill passed the House by a vote of 303 to 39 and was prevented by a filibuster from coming to a vote in the Senate where 75 Senators had given a pledge to vote for the bill. It will be unfinished business when Congress meets in December.

The House appointed a committee to investigate conditions surrounding federal prisons and also to gather information on the amount and kind of goods, wares and merchandise manufactured, produced or mined in state institutions.

The Bacon bill, which provides that public buildings shall be erected by citizens of a state in which they are built, was favorably reported by the House Committee on Labor but no action was taken. It is hoped that this bill will be placed in the next session.

Separate bills providing for a four-hour day on Saturday for all government employees were presented. Three of these passed the Senate; one providing for the shorter workday on Saturday for postal employees, one for Government Printing Office employees, and one for all laborers, skilled and semi-skilled, and mechanics, exclusive of those in the Postal Service and the Government Printing Office. The latter bill was reported to the House with an amendment excepting the Department of the Interior in the field and employees of the Panama Canal on the Isthmus. No action was taken. The other two bills were not reported.

Legislation providing for the establishment of farms for the treatment of narcotic victims passed the House. The measure was also supported by Labor.

The retirement bill passed the Senate and failed in the House. The Rules Committee voted unanimously a rule for the bill but the chairman did not submit it in the House. It was understood that the bill would be vetoed by the President and therefore it was not permitted to come to him.

A bill to co-ordinate the public health activities of the government, supported by the American

Federation of Labor, was passed by Congress but was vetoed by the President.

A bill making eligible for retirement under certain conditions officers and former officers of the regular army, navy or marine corps, other than officers of the regular army, navy or marine corps, who incurred physical disability in line of duty while in the service of the United States during the World War, passed both Houses and was vetoed by the President. This bill was passed over the President's veto.

An appropriation of \$20,000, to permit the Government Employment Service to establish employment agencies in the agricultural districts, passed the Senate but was stricken out in conference.

The McNary-Haugen bill to afford relief to farmers was vetoed by the President.

A bill providing for industrial conscription when war is imminent did not receive much support in the Committee on Military Affairs of the House. Hearings were held but it was understood that the committee would not report the bill favorably.

Efforts to permit Cuban cigars to be admitted to the United States in packages of 25 and up instead of 3,000, have been defeated so far. The Ways and Means Committee of the House reported it favorably but objections in the House have prevented action. If the bill passed it would be most injurious to members of the Cigarmakers' International Union.

At Labor's request the Senate directed the Interstate Commerce Committee to make an extensive investigation into conditions existing in the coal industry in Western Pennsylvania, Ohio and West Virginia. Extended hearings were held and a report made to the Senate. It is hoped that out of the hearings and the bill presented satisfactory legislation will be enacted to solve the problems confronting the coal industry.

The question of unemployment became an important one in both Houses of Congress, as evidence was submitted that estimated the idle to be from two to eight millions. Several bills were introduced providing for appropriation of money in good times to be spent during business depressions, and other bills for the establishment of employment agencies and unemployment investigations. Out of them it is believed a proper bill will be presented to the next session of Congress.

Of the 19,770 bills introduced in both Houses, nearly 1,000 affected Labor directly or indirectly.

"The government should be a model employer and should insist upon American standards of employment in its service."—Representative Henry R. Rathbone of Illinois.

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FIRM URGES ORGANIZATION

By International Labor News Service

In a statement to the public the Rocky Mountain Fuel Company reiterates its stand in favor of the organization of its employees by a union affiliated with the American Federation of Labor and gives encouragement to the state-wide organization campaign recently begun by the United Mine Workers of America. The statement, which sets forth the company's reasons for its new labor policy, warns of the danger of another coal strike such as swept the state last winter, unless present policies of the coal companies and coal consumers are abandoned.

Under the new labor plan, recognizing the right of the miners to organize and bargain collectively, organization work of the U. M. W. A., under the direction of Percy Tetlow, general organizer, has taken on a bright hue in the districts in which the Rocky Mountain Fuel Company operates.

The statement says:

"It is not a secret that Colorado again faces the threat and possibility of another coal strike this fall. As a first step toward removing the causes which have made coal strikes in Colorado chronic and periodic the Rocky Mountain Fuel Company adopted and on March 18, 1928, announced its future business and labor policy.

"The right of miners to organize and collectively bargain through their own chosen representatives was recognized in that statement.

Men Are Organizing

"Since then the subject has been considered and discussed by the men and they are taking steps to organize.

"It seems, therefore, a proper time to make the further statement that whenever the miners are organized in a union affiliated with the American Federation of Labor the Rocky Mountain Fuel Company is ready to recognize and contract with their organization.

"A conservative estimate shows that last fall and winter Colorado coal consumers paid several million dollars in excess of a reasonable price for their coal supply; business lost millions in the reduced purchasing power of all those engaged in the coal industry; the coal industry itself lost vast sums; the miners lost millions of dollars in wages, and taxpayers incurred a further loss exceeding \$200,000 as the price of keeping the military forces in the field.

"Every dollar of these losses and expenses was a needless waste which could have been prevented.

Cut-Throat Policy Continues

"During strikes, the public pays exorbitant prices for imported coal brought in on long freight hauls at necessarily high rates. Following strikes, as everybody knows, much coal is sold below living wages and living profits.

"After this last strike, many operators in the Northern field returned again to their price-cutting practices. This cut-throat policy still continues.

"Much coal is being sold at 50 per cent below cost of production because certain industries which use large quantities of coal take advantage of this demoralized market, and demand and obtain their coal supplies for these discriminatory prices.

Public Welfare Disregarded

"Such industries whose earnings are in a very practical way assured by rates and protection given by the state and federal government are not justified in disregarding the economic rights and welfare of the public by practices which contribute to the demoralization of any vital industry.

"At present other consumers are paying for the losses caused by the prices below cost granted these few favored industries. This discrimination is directly against the home owner, the wage earner, the apartment house owner, business property owners and other industries.

"The public knows little or nothing as yet of

these price discriminations. They can only be corrected when these favored industries pay fair prices for their coal. Present practices are paving the way for another strike as surely as if it were deliberately planned.

New Policies Put Into Effect

"To prevent another strike, to insure a constant and sufficient supply of coal at reasonable prices which can be uniformly maintained, to stabilize production costs, to establish satisfactory working and living conditions for miners and their families—in short, to protect the coal-consuming public, business and labor from a recurrence of this past year's loss and waste, has become an imperative necessity.

"To meet this situation, the Rocky Mountain Fuel Company is putting into effect the definite policies and plans already announced. We believe the public will welcome and support such action."

ORGANIZED LABOR GIVEN CREDIT.

"Labor agitation has shortened the hours of labor and increased the opportunity for consumption," and capitalists should "now take a hand and reduce the work week by cutting off the half Saturday," says C. W. Barron, president of the Wall Street Journal publishing company, writing in that financial newspaper.

"The half day's labor on Saturday spoils the day for production and consumption. It is uneconomical from both points of view," says Mr. Barron.

This economist-newspaper man declares that machinery is causing unemployment. Organized labor's remedy of less hours is favored.

"The trouble at the base of the Western farm and the New England factory is overproduction due to increasing and improved machinery. Every year since 1923 fewer men have been making larger output. Economic writers now stress the danger of enlarged output with enlarged unemployment reducing consumption.

"One man today does more in the motor factory than five men could do 15 years ago. The motor industry must be vitally interested in this economic problem. Its solution may underlie a world progress. There can be little uplift or social progress in the Orient with wages at 10 cents per day."

CHAUFFEURS' UNION EXPLAINS

San Francisco, Calif., June 11, 1928.

Secretary Labor Council.

Dear Sir:

The Yellow Cab Company of Oakland is unfair to organized labor and in referring to this it is frequently said "Yellow Cab Company is unfair to organized labor," or "the Yellow Cab Company is on our Don't Patronize List."

The above statements work an injustice on the Yellow Cab Company of San Francisco which is fair to organized labor and which operates the Checker Cab Company in Oakland.

Always say "Yellow Cab Company of Oakland" in reporting or referring to the unfair cab company.

In order to set the Yellow Cab Company of San Francisco and its other company, the Checker Cab Company of Oakland, in the right in labor circles, as they are entitled to, it would be well to tell our friends that the Yellow Cab Company of San Francisco and the Checker Cab Company of Oakland are fair to organized labor and have no connection whatever with the unfair company, the Yellow Cab Company of Oakland.

Fraternally yours,

S. L. DIXON,

Bus. Agt. and Sec. Treas.

"Here, young man, you shouldn't hit that boy when he's down."

"Gwan! What d'yer think I got 'im down fer?"

—Blue Gator.

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PRESIDENT FAILS TO TAKE SIDES.

The President took no action on the Muscle Shoals bill within the ten days specified by Congress and the so-called "pocket veto" has raised a constitutional question.

The Constitution says: "If any bill shall not be returned by the President within ten days after it shall have been presented to him, the same shall be a law in like manner as if he had signed it, unless the Congress by their adjournment prevents its return; it which case it shall not be law."

Opponents of the bill claim Congress has adjourned and the measure is dead. Senator Norris, author of the bill, insists that the end of the first session of Congress is not an adjournment in the meaning of the Constitution, but is a recess between sessions. The President's failure to sign, the Senator said, makes the measure a law automatically, just as if the ten days had lapsed at any time while Congress was sitting.

Mr. Norris will test his position when Congress convenes next December by moving that an appropriation for work at the Shoals be passed. This will throw the question into the courts if such action by the Senate is contested.

"To declare the Muscle Shoals bill dead," said Senator Norris, "would be to nullify the constitutional provision giving Congress not only the right, but the duty, to pass upon presidential disapproval of a bill."

The question of what constitutes an adjournment of Congress is pending before the United States Supreme Court. The Court of Claims has ruled against the Norris position and that decision has been appealed.

In the event of a judicial rejection of the Norris claim, Congress can again pass the bill.

CONVICT-BILL TRIUMPH PREDICTED.

Passage of the Hawes-Cooper convict labor bill by the next Congress was predicted by Senator Hawes, co-author of that measure. The bill passed the House during the recent session by a vote of 303 to 39. It is designed to divest convict-made goods of their interstate character.

"Open opposition to this bill," said Senator Hawes, "is largely confined to certain prison officials in States where prisoners are employed in the manufacture of articles thrown on the open market."

"The undercover opposition to the bill, an insidious opposition working in the dark and dealing in misrepresentations, is the prison contractor who does not come out in the open to defend his tainted business, but who works through agents to mislead the public and Congress."

"The first propaganda was the charge that the total output of the prisons was a small percentage of the total output of the manufacturers and could not interfere with private capital or free labor. The fallacy of such an argument is apparent. The total volume of convict labor, as compared to the total of manufactured products of the nation, has nothing to do with the problem. Although this total prison output is actually large, amounting to something between \$45,000,000 and \$55,000,000 a year, the disastrous effect of it is found, not in its extent, but by falsely labelling the prison products and smuggling them into states to be sold in the open market, the prison contractor is in a position to depress an entire industry."

SALARIES SHOW WIDE VARIATION.

Salaries paid to elementary teachers in cities of 100,000 population and over range from a low minimum of \$950 annually to a high maximum of \$3504 annually, according to the United States Bureau of Education. New York City has the highest maximum.

FEES OF EMPLOYMENT AGENCY

It is beyond the power of the states to fix prices which an employment agency may charge for its services, according to the United States Supreme Court, which holds that the power to require a license for and to regulate is distinct from the power to set prices. Labor executives say that the decision gives employment agencies a free hand to charge excessive fees.

The position of the Supreme Court was set forth in an opinion by Justice Sutherland. The decision was given in the case of Rupert Ribnik vs. Andrew F. McBride, Commissioner of Labor for the State of New Jersey, and reversed a judgment of the New Jersey Court of Errors and Appeals.

Justice Stone, in a dissenting opinion concurred in by Justice Holmes and Justice Brandeis, held that in numerous cases it has been held that the police power of the States was broad enough to warrant an interference with free bargaining in cases where, despite the competition that ordinarily attends free bargaining, serious evils persisted.

"Similar evils are now observed in the conduct of employment agencies," stated Justice Stone. "I see no reason why a State may not resort to the same remedy. There may be reasonable differences of opinion as to the wisdom of the solution here attempted. These I would be the first to admit, but a choice between them involves a step from the judicial to the legislative field."

License Application Rejected

Mr. Ribnik, in accordance with the requirement of the New Jersey statutes, applied to the Commissioner of Labor of New Jersey for a license to conduct an employment agency. Accompanying the application was a schedule of the fees proposed to be charged for the services of the agency. The Commissioner rejected the application on the ground that the fees in respect of certain positions were excessive and unreasonable.

The Supreme Court, in its opinion, said that the State's power to regulate prices exists only in the event the business is "affected with a public interest" and devoted to the public use."

Job Agency Held Private Business

The court held that "an employment agency is essentially a private business," and "the fixing of prices for food or clothing, or house rental or of wages to be paid, whether maximum or minimum, is beyond the legislative power."

In the argument of the case it was pressed upon the court that a number of States have statutes like the one involved. The opinion, in mentioning this contention, declared that their existence, which has never been upheld by the court, should not be entitled to persuasive force.

LOSE BOX OF "DESSERTS."

Even the dynamite in New York gets used to being jostled and thumped, and doesn't resent rough treatment.

A workman going to his job in the metropolis early the other morning found a good-sized box labeled "Dittmar Special Gelatine." He had heard of gelatine as something to eat, and at first was minded to carry it back to his wife.

The box was pretty heavy, however, and he was an honest man, so he called a cop. They agreed that unless somebody put in a claim for the thing within a reasonable time, the old maxim of "finders keepers" should apply, and they would treat themselves to some tasty desserts.

But when they called up the station to get a wagon, they found that the Dittmar Powder Works was frantically searching for a 50-pound box of dynamite which had jolted off a truck. This was the box.

And now the honest workman and the kindly cop are wondering what would have happened if their wives had flavored the stuff with vanilla, and tried to cook it.

The Federal Trade Commission has announced that it will undertake an inquiry into the chain store systems of the country as called for in a resolution introduced recently by Senator Brookhart of Iowa, and adopted by the Senate. In conducting this investigation the commission will invoke and rely on all powers available to it under the Federal Trade Commission act and other statutes, it was announced.

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WORKERS' EDUCATION

THE WORKER AND THE LIBRARY.

A Manual on the Nature and Use of the Public Library.

By M. S. Dudgeon,

Librarian, Milwaukee Public Library; Chairman of the Board of Adult Education of the American Library Association.

Workers' Education Bureau Pamphlet Series.

"The Public Library is the storehouse of the tools of education."—William Green.

IV.—WHAT TO READ

Some Reading Suggestions—If you are interested in industrial conditions you may wish to read such books as "Labor Attitudes and Problems," by Atkins and Laswell; "My Life for Labour," by Robert Smillie; or, "The Story of Man's Work," by Hayward and Johnson.

If you like history you might try "America: The Great Adventure," by Krapp; or, "The Story of Mankind," by Van Loon.

Or you may enjoy such books as Robinson's "The Humanizing of Knowledge," or Humphrey's "The Story of Man's Mind."

Reading With a Purpose—The American Library Association has issued a series of booklets, called "Reading With a Purpose," each containing a brief introduction to the subject treated and giving helpful suggestions as to a few of the best and most readable books on the subject. One on "Americans from Abroad," by John Palmer Gavit, one on "Psychology," by Everett Dean Martin, and one on "Founders of the Republic," by Claude G. Bowers, have proved popular with thousands of readers. Two others, "The French Revolution as Told in Fiction" and "The Westward March of American Settlement," suggest that reading novels is an easy and entertaining way to reach an understanding of great events and epochs which are as gripping as a mystery story. Many public libraries will lend the outline to a patron and agree to furnish in regular order the books required to follow these courses.

Workers' Bookshelf—The Workers Education Bureau of America (476 West 24th Street, New York) was organized to aid the worker in the reading and study which are a part of the process of his self-education. It has issued helpful bulletins and pamphlets, and has sponsored the publication of a number of books of interest and of great value to the worker in a series called the "Workers' Bookshelf." This series, which is published in co-operation with the MacMillan Company, appears also under the general title of the World Today Bookshelf. Some of the titles in this list are as follows: Mary Beard, "A Short History of the American Labor Movement"; Walton Hamilton and Stacy May, "Control of Wages"; Alice Henry, "Women and the Labor Movement"; Howard L. McBain, "The Living Constitution"; James Harvey Robinson, "The Humanizing of Knowledge"; Harold U. Faulkner, "The Economic History of the United States"; Willard Thorp, "Economic Institutions"; Alfred D. Sheffield, "Joining in Public Discussion"; David J. Saposs, "Readings in Trade Unionism"; Sterling D. Spero, "The Labor Movement in a Government Industry." If addressed as indicated above, the Bureau will also respond to inquiries relating to reading and study problems.

To Summarize—These points about the public library are well worth remembering:

1. It is a publicly owned, co-operative concern which lends books free to everybody.
2. It is staffed by people who know books, whose

business it is to help people get what they want from books, and who are never so happy as when a man or woman comes direct to them with reading and study problems.

3. It is, as William Green says, "a necessary part of the educational equipment of every city"—"a storehouse of the tools of education."

4. It is a bureau of information with something in it about everything; it has something for every member of the family.

5. It can help a man to do his work better and may qualify him to earn better wages.

6. It has in it many a book that, as Lincoln says, "lightens and sweetens toil"—many a book that it will rest a worker to read—at any rate, a good book is better than a poor movie, and at the public library a good book costs nothing.

WORKERS REAL "INTELLECTUALS"

Wage earners are the best patrons of good literature, according to a report which Charles H. Compton, assistant librarian at the St. Louis Public Library, made to the American Library Association in convention in West Baden, Ind., last week.

"I took the record of approximately 100 readers of William James, 100 readers of Carl Sandberg and 100 readers of Homer, Aeschylus, Sophocles and Euripides in translation," Mr. Compton said.

"Not a lawyer on the list of James or Sandberg or the Greek classics, a few doctors, a few ministers; but the bulk came from what we consider the humble occupations.

"Readers of James include a trunk maker, a machinist, stenographers, a saleswoman, a laundry worker, a common laborer, a maintenance man in a soap factory, a colored salesman.

"That these readers in part at least appreciated James and read him, not because they were consciously striving to improve themselves but because he had captured their hearts and minds, is indicated by letters which I received from a number of them in answer to a letter which I had sent to them, inquiring how they happened to become interested in James."

The so-called intellectuals, Mr. Compton added, are being distanced by the wage earners who are seeking self-education.

SENSE FROM CONGRESS.

"The 'hewers of wood' and 'carriers of water' have never received a square deal. Millions and millions of dollars have been given to educational foundations; millions and millions of dollars have been given to colleges and universities, but very little effort has been made to take care of the great majority who can never hope to enroll in a high school. The real educational problem for America to solve is the problem of enabling the rural schools to provide a practical education through satisfactory courses of study, through adequate equipment, through the best methods of instruction, through the employment of well-trained teachers."—From an undelivered address by the late Senator Woodbridge N. Ferris of Michigan.

"We hear a great deal lately about the lack of respect for our institutions and the violation of our laws. Our time-honored Constitution has been ignored, violated, mocked at, and nullified. It has become a national disgrace. This condition has not been improved by the fact that the Congress, which is composed of the lawmakers themselves, has for eight long years ignored, disobeyed, and violated those plain provisions of the Constitution which makes it obligatory upon us to reapportion Representatives in Congress every 10 years."—Representative Joe Crail of California.

Senator Heflin is reported to have had his hat stolen while dining in a Washington restaurant. We wonder what the gentleman from Alabama will talk through now.—Judge.

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LABOR QUERIES.

Questions and Answers on Labor: What it Has Done; Where It Stands on Problems of the Day; Its Aim and Program; Who's Who in the Ranks of the Organized Toilers. Etc., Etc.

Q.—How old is the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen?

A.—It is now in its fifty-fifth year, the first lodge having been formed at Port Jervis, N. Y., December 1, 1873.

Q.—Is the International Labor Organization at Geneva a part of the League of Nations?

A.—It is associated with, but is not an integral part, of the League.

Q.—Does Labor, organ of the railroad labor organizations, carry any advertising?

A.—Labor is not conducted for profit and does not accept paid advertising of any kind.

Q.—What noted woman wrote a famous poem on child labor?

A.—Elizabeth Barrett Browning. The poem is "The Cry of the Children."

Q.—Did the American Federation of Labor ever refuse to place a paper upon the unfair list for expressions of opinion?

A.—In 1901 an application to place a labor paper on the unfair list was refused by the Federation's Executive Council, which said: "While having sufficient grounds, we do not believe we should officially place a paper on the unfair list because of opinions expressed. Our movement stands for freedom of speech and the freedom of the press and though the right is reserved to each union member as well as every citizen to purchase or decline to purchase any publication for any reason, or for no reason at all, yet consistency and justice preclude our movement from placing a newspaper on the unfair list for expressions of opinion."

EXPERT EXPOSES POPULAR LEGEND.

By Mrs. Daisy Worcester,
University of California Lecturer.

There is a widely credited legend that labor, as well as the nation, has become fabulously prosperous. The plumber is pictured as little more than a highwayman; the carpenter rides comfortably to his work in an auto; Yale students are abandoning the time-honored professions and turning to plastering. What are the facts?

Skilled organized workers have secured an hourly wage higher than any ever paid, and some unorganized skilled ones have reaped the benefit, too. Altogether these total no more than 3,000,000, but the annual wage, not the hourly one, is the important factor. Even the building trades in New York work only 63 per cent of the time, bringing their annual wage down to \$1940, and these are the "aristocrats of labor." Transportation workers, including the railway brotherhoods, average \$1560 a year. The United States Bureau of Labor Statistics has set a sum well over \$2000 as the cost of a "fair standard of living," and what of the rest of the 31,000,000 wage earners of America?

California's average is \$4.35 a day, that of America at large is \$4. Every family whose income is less than \$4 a day is a necessary, a legitimate, charge upon public or private charities. How can we hold up our heads proudly and boast that America is the richest country in the world?

A BAD STATE OF AFFAIRS

If Mississippi loaned Missouri her New Jersey, what would Delaware? Idaho! Alaska.—Exchange.

PUBLIC FOOLED BY TRICKY TERMS.

Representatives of public utilities assured the Federal Trade Commission that "community ownership" is intended to provide capital for these corporations. It is not intended that the people shall at any time take over these utilities.

"If a man owns a share of stock in our company he is not interested in public control," the commission was told.

"Community ownership" also gives utilities a free hand in raising rates through state commissions they often control.

The citizen with even one share of stock talks of "our" company. He receives as a dividend a few extra pennies over what he would receive from a savings bank, but he neglects to note that many times these extra pennies are taken from him through excessive charges.

Workers should keep this in mind when they are urged to buy a few shares of stock in their employers' concern.

The purpose of this sale is to "psychologize the worker," as high-pressure salesmen would say. They know this worker is easily satisfied; he will accept conditions a trade unionist would reject in the hope that he will receive a few dollars in dividends.

Rich dividends secured through trade unionism are overlooked—they take effort; stock dividends appear as a "pick up" to workers who can't see that this is but a small part of wages due them.

The employer knows how to apply psychology. The working of the human mind is foreign to the unorganized worker.

The employer applies psychology when he talks of the open (?) shop; his brand of "industrial democracy," and "free and independent" labor.

THE SOUL OF AMERICA

By E. Guy Talbott

America, thy soul has not been sold

For sordid merchandise or paltry pelf,

And those speak false and know not thy true self,

Who say thy soul is bartered for base gold.

Thy heritage fortells a destiny

Not based on gold but service to mankind;

As in the past, oppressed still in thee find

A place where each is king and all are free.

America, thou hast the heart of youth;

The spirit of romance dwells in thy soul.

Thy trade and commerce rest upon the truth

That each must live as part of a great whole.

Reveal thy soul that all may see and know;

Let no defamer call thee base or low.

CAR PETTING

Dad—Where's daughter?

Mom—Carpeting.

Dad—Where's the car?

She was accused by one dignified housewife of having milked a cow clad in pink step-ins.—New York Evening Journal.

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Employees' Pension Fund over \$600,000.00, standing on Books at	1.00

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Published Weekly by the S. F. Labor Council



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Single Copies, 5 cents

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Members are notified that this is
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JAMES W. MULLEN.....Editor
Telephone Market 56
Office, S. F. Labor Temple, 2940 Sixteenth Street
MEMBER OF
UNITED LABOR PRESS OF CALIFORNIA

FRIDAY, JUNE 22, 1928

Testimony in the power inquiry, being conducted by the Federal Trade Commission: William C. Grant is director of publicity for the power companies in Texas. At the same time he is employed by the Associated Press in Dallas. He records 1,600 columns of free power publicity in Texas papers in 1927. If you were to read an A. P. dispatch from Texas involving the power question, would you believe it, or not?

That reds in England were financed to the extent of \$135,000 between July, 1927, and April, 1928, was the statement made in the British House of Commons by the Home Secretary, this week. This money was for revolutionary activity, naturally. It was for measures calculated to lead to the overthrow of the British government. Armed hostile forces could be no more thoroughly hostile. Yet many kind-hearted persons think propaganda ought to be considered in some more charitable light. If money is being sent to England from Moscow it is being sent to America—and for the same purpose. How long can Moscow and Moscow's silly—or pernicious—apologists continue to get away with their pro-soviet campaign? How long will otherwise sane and sensible persons be fooled?

We heard of an establishment that was unionized last week by three demands for the union label coming one after the other. The merchant handling the goods became convinced that were the label on them his sales would be greatly increased, and he went to the manufacturer and forcefully told that worthy that if the label were not put on them he would in future refuse to handle them and provide a substitute for them on his shelves. The manufacturer thought the thing over for a couple of days and then told the business agent of the union to go ahead and organize the workers in his plant and to report to him the name of any who refused to join and he would promptly dismiss them, as he proposed in future to conduct a strictly union place entitled to use the union label. There is much food for thought in this single instance as to the good that comes from demanding the union label on purchases and every member of a union ought to take it into consideration when spending union-earned money.

Different Goals--Different Tactics

When trade unionists from Europe come to this country they invariably are astonished at the indifference of the organized workers in America to the advantages of co-operative societies and the benefits that are to be gained by membership in them, because throughout the older countries these organizations have been developed to a very great degree and are operated and patronized by the workers very extensively, while on the North American Continent, particularly in the United States, they are few and far between. This is so because the average American worker would not walk a half a block out of his way in order to bestow his patronage upon an institution of the kind. The inducement is not sufficient, and as a direct consequence he pays little or no attention to the success or failure of them.

The difference between the organized workers of this country and those of Europe is that the workers here devote the major part of their time and energy to getting more and more and more, and in this way have refrained very largely from dividing their activities and scattering their energies in such a way as to make them less potent in the main struggle for better things for themselves and their dependents. In the European countries the opposite has been the rule. There the workers have organized co-operative societies with the idea in mind of getting the necessities of life at lower figures and saving a penny here and there, and in doing this they have scattered their efforts to such an extent that they have not been able, through their trade union organizations, to get more and more and more in the way of pay for their labor and thus be enabled to buy more of the needed things to sustain them in comfort in their everyday lives. So thoroughly has this doctrine of saving a little on this, that and the other thing taken possession of them that they are astonished at the lack of interest on the part of the American worker in this line of helpfulness. They seem to completely lose sight of the fact that by dividing their interests between the co-operative activities and the trade union purposes they have surely dissipated some of their power of achievement in the main field of getting better wages and working conditions through their economic trade union strength. There is among the workers a limited amount of energy to be expended, and if a large part of it is devoted to co-operative effort the trade union end of their endeavors must of necessity be handicapped just to that extent in gaining betterments for the membership.

It is not our purpose to contend that buying and selling co-operative organizations have no value for the workers, because we know better, but the American labor movement has always cautioned the wage workers that the real purpose of organization among them is to get more and more, and improve their lot in life steadily and surely by striving with determination and vigor in this direction and that always their thoughts must be concentrated upon this scheme of things just as their efforts must be centralized and solidified in striving to strengthen their unions in a manner to make them capable instruments for the carrying out of this great and immediately beneficial purpose. Because, after all, the American labor movement is a here-and-now bread-and-butter institution, which does not propose to wait until the Elysian Fields have been discovered to get the rewards that are due its toiling millions. It wants them now, and it has been so successful in getting them that the rest of the world views with awe and astonishment the conditions under which the American worker lives and the way he enjoys life.

It is, of course, true that even in this country the worker has not yet gained anything like the position in our social structure that his productivity and helpfulness in the march of progress entitles him, but even so, he is better off than the workers in any part of the world, and it is always the results achieved that count and that indicate whether a given policy is a success or a failure. Measured in this way the American labor movement is the most successful institution of its kind to be found anywhere in the world. With these facts plainly in sight, why should the workers here even consider the throwing over of their plan of unionism for the kind that has not so well served the toilers of other parts of the world?

THE CHERRY TREE

Where with our Little Hatchet we tell the truth about many things, sometimes profoundly, sometimes flippantly, sometimes recklessly.

Australia in less than four days in flying time away from San Francisco. Mexico City is twenty hours from Washington. Los Angeles is two nights and a day from New York, and regular travel soon will be established on that schedule. The world grows smaller. Statesmen haven't really grasped this fact yet. Politicians haven't begun to understand it. But the fact has a tremendous bearing on all human relations, including commercial relations. Ford, in page magazine advertisements, is proclaiming the speed with which supplies are shipped from city to city in hours, instead of days. Labor will do well to remember that where supplies can be transported it is but a step further to transportation of men.

* * *

Calvin Coolidge, because he is President, can keep a nation guessing over a period of months as to what he meant by "choose." His meaning may have been clear, as so many said it was, but he could have crawled out of his castle long enough to have removed any question mark. What right had he to choke the plans of so many people? None, but the right of might. It was a pretty slim piece of business—in any other man it would be called a trick. It ill became a President. Mellon ran in the same class, figuring that what was in his mind was nobody's business but his own. He was wrong, but he had power, just as he has power in mining and oil and banking—autocratic power.

* * *

In Radio Station WCFL an engineer plays with a device by which he says television will be possible, not only for commercial uses, but for the masses. He forecasts that his invention will make possible television in homes, by attachment of a simple device to home radio sets. It took mankind—so they say—a million years to learn to walk and more ages to learn to talk and then to transfer thought by written characters. Soon we shall be able to see through the air, beholding in our own homes moving scenes of the moment in far places. Progress skates along so fast it makes the mind dizzy. Who knows what next? The queer part of it is that most folks don't care what next and they have got into the frame of mind where they accept any marvel without surprise. Everyone knows that anything can happen and probably will.

* * *

The fastest airplanes travel almost as fast as army service rifle bullets. That makes shooting at enemy airplanes from behind a waste of ammunition. An expert figures there's only about thirteen feet a second difference in speed. Not enough for serious danger. Faster rifle bullets are coming, but can guns be aimed to make them effective? In maneuvers a fast plane swoops over the heads of a moving column of men, envelopes them in smoke and darts away, scarcely seen. Bombing planes follow and, in actual war, would wipe out that column, without the marching men ever having seen their opponent. Speed today is terrific—and getting more so. Rockets propel an auto at more than 100 miles an hour. Whither goes the human race? Not even the scientists know, because they themselves do not know what marvel they will next uncover!

STEREOTYPERS GAIN.

Newspaper stereotypers of Oklahoma City raised wages to \$45 for day work and \$46.50 for night work. The old scale was \$43.50 and \$45.

WIT AT RANDOM

A certain national association was holding its convention in Washington and wanted to be photographed on the White House lawn with Mr. Coolidge. That was arranged, and finally the appointed hour came.

"Now, Mr. President," said Sanders, the secretary, "these people thoroughly understand from me that you are not going to be called on for a speech."

"Well," ejaculated the President, "if they didn't understand what you said, I'll amplify it by saying nothing."—Farm Journal.

"Mama, the garage man has a lot better radio than we have."

"What makes you think so, daughter?"

"Well, he said that when he goes home tonight he will get hell."

"Oh, goody!" cried little Lois on seeing the cake her father had brought home. "Let's eat it now." Mother said no, it was to be saved for the anniversary. Lois started to cry, sobbing that she did not want it saved for Annie.

"Annie!" queried her mother. "Annie who?"

"Annie Versary," was the tearful reply.

A man who lisped had bought some pigs and he asked a neighbor for the use of a pen for a few days.

"I have jutht been purchathing thom thwine—two thowth and pigth. I want to put them in your pen till I can fixth a plaith for them."

"Two thousand pigs!" exclaimed the astonished neighbor. "Why, my pen will hardly hold a dozen."

"You don't understand me, Mithter Bent. I don't thay two thouthand pigth, but two thowth and pigth."

"I hear you," said Mr. Bent. "Two thousand pigs. Why, you must be crazy!"

And then the lisper gave it up.

A priest offered 25 cents to the boy who could tell him who was the greatest man in history.

"Christopher Columbus," answered the Italian boy.

"George Washington," answered the American lad.

"St. Patrick," shouted the Jew boy.

"The quarter is yours," said the priest, "but why did you say St. Patrick?"

"Right down in my heart I know it was Moses," said the Jewish boy, "but business is business."

The expression "hard-boiled" aptly describes the moral toughness of some humans. But other characters have passed from the hard-boiled to the cooked stage, when their toughness has reached such a density that nothing can make an impression on them.

Bill, the burglar, was hard-boiled. He had been shot at by hundreds of policemen and had been pierced by at least a dozen bullets, but evidently he was too tough to hurt. At last, however, he was captured and condemned to die in the electric chair.

The fateful day came and Bill was led to the execution room and strapped in the chair. It took six men to do it and they had their hands full at that.

Five, ten minutes passed and hard-boiled Bill's air of bravado began to fade. He grew a shade paler and seemed a trifle nervous.

"All right, come on," he growled, "turn on the juice and have it over with!"

"T-turn it on, man!" stuttered the prison electrician, in an awed voice. "It's been on for five minutes!"

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TYPOGRAPHICAL TOPICS

Edited by the President of San Francisco
Typographical Union No. 21. Members are
requested to forward news items to
Room 604, 16 First St., San Francisco

At the June meeting a membership of 1475 was reported. J. E. Connell, H. J. Mather and E. P. Paganini were initiated as journeymen members; and C. A. Badgley, T. J. Kinst, L. L. Lloyd, A. E. Nelson and H. Norwith received the obligation as apprentice members. James Constantien was also elected a member, to receive the obligation at a later date. The canvassing board reported the result of the recent referendum election. Dixon-Fish Company's application for the use of the allied label was approved. A fourth contribution of \$50 was made to the locked-out coal miners of the Eastern field. Application for the old age pension by F. S. Cormona was approved. The application of J. M. (Jerry) Maxwell for admission to the Union Printers Home was likewise approved. In compliance with a request from Oakland Union a committee was appointed to consider ways and means for the giving of a picnic in the near future. On motion the secretary and president were named as the committee. Delegates and alternates elected to the Charleston convention were installed, First Vice-President Slocum administering the obligation. Upon motion the executive committee was instructed to draft a revision of the overtime law.

The official tabulation of the recent International election as given by the Associated Press follows:

Howard, 37,057; Lynch, 20,944. Howard majority, 16,113.

Perry, 36,366; Phillips, 20,958. Perry majority, 15,408.

Bentley, 34,961; Hewson, 21,938. Bentley majority, 13,023.

Randolph, 32,391; Hays, 24,902. Randolph majority, 7,489.

On Wednesday, June 20th, H. P. Melnikow, secretary of the California Conference of Typographical Unions, who has acted as counsel for the union in wage arbitration proceedings, experienced a thrill that comes to but few men. Mr. Melnikow was requested to attend a meeting of the Ferryboatmen's Union at 10:30 a. m. in Oakland. Mr. Melnikow recently represented the Ferryboatmen in an arbitration proceedings under the auspices of the U. S. Board of Mediation. Upon arrival at the meeting place in Oakland Mr. Melnikow was escorted by the entire membership to a downtown motor agency, where he was presented with a 1928 model automobile, fully equipped and registered in his name. A silver plate upon the instrument board is engraved as follows: "Presented to H. P. Melnikow by the Ferryboatmen's Union of California, June 20, 1928." Those who were present state that for once in his life Mr. Melnikow was speechless.

The offices of the union are now at 16 Front street, 6th floor. The old telephone number, Douglas 3178, has been retained. At the new location headquarters will be open from 8:30 to 5:30, and the same hours apply to the assembly room.

The annual election of the Allied Printing Trades Council was held on Monday, June 18th, and the following officers were elected: President, Bernard Hassler; vice-president, Harold Taylor; secretary-treasurer and business representative, C. M. Baker; sergeant-at-arms, James D. Kelly;

auditing committee, James D. Kelly, Stephen P. Kane and Arthur Maehl.

From the June Typographical Journal it is learned that the largest clothing firm in Rochester, N. Y., the Michaels-Stern & Company, have granted to the United Garment Workers of America the five-day forty-hour week. The officials of the Michaels-Stern Company state that the development of modern machinery and labor-saving devices, plus the greater efficiency of the average worker in its organization warrants the adoption of the shorter work week. Michaels-Stern's products are strictly union made, their ready-made clothing carrying the label of the United Garment Workers. Aside from producing a high quality of ready-made clothing, Michaels-Stern & Company, it is understood, operate their own print shop and all of their printing is done under strictly union conditions. Typographical Topics expects to be able next week to print a list of stores where Michaels-Stern union-made clothing may be purchased.

T. A. Tunstall of Chickasha, Oklahoma, was a visitor in San Francisco one day last week. Mr. Tunstall is an old co-worker of D. K. Stauffer, and both he and Mr. Stauffer being Sooners would sooner swap stories of the days before the "rush" than eat.

Dom DeMartini was the fortunate heir to a situation in the make-up department of the Chronicle last week.

J. F. Dalton, president of the Los Angeles Typographical Union, was a visitor in this city the past week. Mr. Dalton was attending the meeting of the State Committee on Old Age Pensions, to which commission he was appointed by Governor C. C. Young.

Another visitor from Los Angeles was Chairman McCormick of No. 174's board of directors. Both Mr. Dalton and Mr. McCormick inspected the new headquarters of No. 21 and expressed approval.

One of our tourist members who recently visited Salt Lake City says that the following story is much appreciated in the town of "hanging elevators": "A member of the local painters' union chanced to occupy a seat in a street car with a gentleman who bore all the earmarks of an artist. The painter, after requesting the loan of a match, pointing to the other's easel and brushes, remarked genially:

"I see we're both in the same line."

"Yes, that's so," said the other, with a laugh.

"I've been whitewashin' a barn today," said the house painter. "How's trade with you?"

"Brisk," said the artist. "I coated a village this morning and gave second coats to a castle, river and a mountain this afternoon. I finished up the day with a flash of lightning—gold leafed her, you know."

"Gosh, some hustlin'!" said the house painter. "You sure must be on piecework."

The following item is quoted from last week's issue of the Alameda County Union Labor Record: "Forty years ago Erick Hauser was a union printer 'sticking type' on the Minneapolis Journal. Like many other workers, he had no savings, and when he became sick he was without funds. Like many other workers, sick and without money, he was aided by his brother unionists.

"Printers changed jobs frequently in those days, and Hauser, shortly after recovering from his sickness, was stricken with an attack of 'itching feet.' He took the only 'cure' known at that time to sufferers from that malady—he moved on to another city.

"Only a few old-timers of the Minneapolis union remembered Hauser when, five years ago, he sent the Journal chapel of the Typographical Union a \$1000 check for its sick fund. The once down-and-out printer had journeyed West, gone into the hotel business at Portland, Oregon, and become a millionaire.

"Every year since the first check arrived in 1923 the 'man who did not forget' had made a \$1000 donation to the local sick fund. The thousand-dollar check for 1928 arrived a few days ago. Erick Hauser still remembered."

Notes of News Chapel—By L. L. Heagney.

Well, mates, it was a hard winter and times still are tough but there's some mazuma left in the old chiffonier, or was until the Mergenthaler folks hauled away an oldtimer and replaced it with a Model 25, a bereavement from which Pop Piersol, its mahout, hasn't entirely recovered, having worked on it 16 years. "I bought my automobile the year I started ticking that Merg," explains Pop; "we all grew old together, and I'd almost as soon part with my lungs, liver or lights."

A huge and yawning void manifests itself while Bill Hammond is away. He's down in Hollywood and environs for a fortnight's frolic with the stars. Following which he may drift down farther south to take a look at manana land.

With his car tuned up for a jaunt of several thousand miles, nothing's goin' to stop Bill Leslie; he's gonna ramble through Oregon and Washington to give the double O to famous spots like Lake Louise, Banff, the Canadian Rockies, Yellowstone and Glacier National Parks. Six or seven weeks will be given over to sightseeing and he carries camping equipment, fishing apparatus, kodak and radio.

"You claim to be a machinist, don't you?" Chuck Adams aimed the remark at Red Balthasar, and, upon Red admitting he did, demanded to know, "if 2 in 1 is shoe polish and 3 in 1 is lubricant, what is 4 and 1?" Thoughtfully Red rested a grimy paw on his flaming thatch, without result, so his comeback was: "Well, what is it?" "Five," replied Mr. Adams, displaying all his dentistry.

The News has been nursing an Edison in miniature without being aware of it, until Artie Pitts, pressman de luxe and ad hustler, had delivered to the stereotype department an invention he calls a mat humidor, a tub-like affair filled with water, and with wheels and steel rods to hold and guide the mats through their bath. It's a time saver; in 15 minutes mats sufficient for a day's run can be treated.

May Lowe says she is the happiest proofreader in San Francisco, and fully agrees with Patrick Henry's famous saying.

MAILERS' NOTES.

By Leroy C. Smith.

The June meeting of No. 18 was well attended and considerable interest was displayed by all members in the business brought up for discussion. Meeting convened at 1 p. m. and after the reading of financial statement by the secretary, adjournment was had at 2:25 p. m. Harmony prevailed throughout the meeting. President Harold J. Christie appointed C. J. Ross outside chairman. The latter has established The Central Mailing Bureau, with the Crandall Press at 951 Howard street, with modern equipment, prepared to handle all classes of mailing and mimeographing. Scale committee's report read and unanimously adopted. An assessment of one per cent on total earnings of members was levied to defray expenses of scale committee. Invitation of the bookbinders to attend their meetings in this city was read. Motion made and carried that President Christie and Secretary-Treasurer O'Neil attend same. S. J. Finnegan is sojourning in Southern California. Bert Reid is vacationing in his cities. E. ("Bill") Williams deposited traveler from City, paid a flying visit to friends in the Bay estate in Tampico. George M. Scott, of Salt Lake Portland and is subbing on the Chronicle. State of trade remains about the same.

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SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL**Synopsis of Minutes of June 15, 1928**

Meeting called to order at 8:15 by Secretary O'Connell, and nominations for a temporary chairman were called for. Delegate Daniel P. Haggerty was nominated and elected to serve as chairman pro tem.

Roll Call of Officers—President Stanton and Vice-President Baker were excused.

Credentials—From Waiters No. 30, B. Meyer, vice H. B. Ford; Butchers No. 114, Wm. Thrude, vice George Link; Painters No. 19, G. Fields, J. Sturdivant. Delegates seated.

Communications—Filed—Minutes of the Building Trades Council. From International Association of Machinists, with reference to the unfair American LaFrance and Foamite Corporation. From the American Federation of Labor, acknowledging receipt of Council's donation to Miners Fund. From Bookbinders Union, inviting President Stanton and Secretary O'Connell to attend the opening session of their Convention July 9th, Palace Hotel, at 10:30 a. m. Invitation accepted.

Referred to Law and Legislative Committee—From the Down Town Association and the Chamber of Commerce with reference to the Islais Creek Reclamation District, and requesting the co-operation of the Council in urging the passage of same by the Board of Supervisors.

Referred to Labor Clarion—From Chauffeurs' Union, stating that the Yellow Cab Company of San Francisco is fair to organized labor.

Referred to Secretary—From Delegate Bertucci, Paste Makers' Union, stating he was unable to attend the meetings of the Labor Day Committee.

Referred to Non-Partisan Political Committee—From California State Federation of Labor, with reference to the attitude of candidates for legislative office toward organized labor.

Report of Executive Committee—In the matter of the complaint of Grocery Clerks' Union against the Skaggs-Safeway Stores, there was no one representing the firm, wherefore the communication

was laid over for one week. Report concurred in.

Report of Unions—Tailors No. 80—Business slack; International will hold convention the first week of August; requested a demand for the union label when purchasing custom-made clothes. Cracker Bakers—Will hold picnic at Paradise Park, Sunday, June 24th. National Biscuit Co., still unfair. Molders No. 164—Will hold its annual picnic at California Park, Sunday, June 17th. Theatrical Federation—Have assisted the Carpenters in organizing moving picture job at Pier 15. Bakers No. 24—Have voted against night work which was proposed by Master Bakers. Auto Mechanics—Have elected Delegate P. Flaherty as delegate to International Convention.

Report of Law and Legislative Committee—In the matter of pending charter amendment providing for the establishment of a utilities commission, your committee recommends that the Council prepare an argument to be printed and furnished in sufficient quantities to accompany the sample ballots sent out to every registered voter. Report of the Committee was adopted.

Madam LaBarraque addressed the Council in behalf of the Blind and requested the endorsement of their Association, known as "San Francisco Workers For the Blind, Inc." On motion the request was complied with and the Council took out an annual membership in the said association at \$5.00.

Congressman Richard J. Welch addressed the Council on his activities in the last session of Congress at Washington, and on the conclusion of his address was given a splendid ovation.

Receipts—\$468.22. **Expenses**—\$1,081.17.

Council adjourned at 9:35.

JOHN A. O'CONNELL, Secretary.

WIN FIVE-NIGHT WEEK

By Joseph A. Wise

International Labor News Service.

After many years of effort, the 40-hour week for night workers in Chicago union job printing plants was inaugurated June 15. The work week henceforth will be constituted of five nights of eight hours each, with no work on Saturday.

The agreement was reached through a committee of five employers representing the Franklin Association of Chicago and five members representing Chicago Typographical Union No. 16. Those signing a proclamation just issued are as follows: Bernard Snyder, Arthur Balfanz, Veit Gentry, A. E. Hedstrom and W. E. Hutchinson, representing the Franklin Association; Woodruff Randolph, Lawrence Corlas, H. R. Bartlow, A. Bergseth and J. A. Young, representing Typographical Union No. 16.

Will Eliminate Friction

This latest achievement in the job printing industry of Chicago will go far toward eliminating friction between employers and employees and the promotion of stabilization and peace. It is the outstanding achievement of the administration of President Woodruff Randolph, recently elected secretary-treasurer of the International Typographical Union, who is just now rounding out his first year as the head of Chicago Typographical Union No. 16.

The fact that the Chicago employers of union printers have at last seen the wisdom of granting the 40-hour week to the men and women engaged in the industry is a strong indication that the employers are alive to the interests of the industry and that they are awake to the fact that promotion of the welfare of the employees will promote the welfare of the industry as a whole.

Old Week a Nightmare

The six-night 44-hour week for night workers

in printing offices here was a nightmare and a curse to those who had to work under the system. The first five nights of eight hours each were not so bad. The starting time was anywhere from about 4:15 to 6 o'clock p. m., depending upon the shop where the work was performed. On Saturday it was different. The day shifts in practically all of the shops quit work at 12 o'clock noon. Regardless of what hour they quit work Friday night nearly all night shifts had to be on the job at 12 o'clock noon to take up the work where the day shifts left off.

Tired and worn out, without sufficient time for rest and recuperation, and perhaps after a hasty and scanty breakfast, the printing office employee would drag his tired body to his or her hated task, there to get through the four hours without regard to quality or quantity of output.

Exhausted at Week's End

Through with the four-hour day on Saturday, which seemed like a full day and then some, the worn-out printer usually made a bee line for the "hay" and was fortunate if he or she were in a fit condition to turn out a good night's work by Monday.

Production in the printing business in this city is found to improve in both quality and quantity as a result of this new departure. I know whereof I speak because I have been "through the mill" as a night worker in the printing industry here and elsewhere during many years.

May Help Unemployed

A few of the large number of unemployed printers of Chicago may obtain work as another result of this latest innovation, but the number thus benefited will be negligible, because those already employed are found to turn out more and better work because of their improved physical and mental condition. This may not be apparent at the start, but certainly will be demonstrated in the long run.

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WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST

The concerns named below are on the "We Don't Patronize List" of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of Labor Unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it.

American Tobacco Company.
Austin's Shoe Stores.
Block, J., Butcher, 1351 Taraval.
Bella Roma Cigar Co.
Co-Op Manufacturing Company.
Compton's Restaurant, 8 Kearny.
Compton's Quick Lunch, 144 Ellis.
Chas. Corriea & Bro., Poultry, 425 Washington Street.
Ernest J. Sultan Mfg. Co.
E. Goss & Co., Cigar Mnfrs., 113 Front.
Foster's Lunches.
Goldstone Bros., manufacturers of Dreadnaught and Bodyguard Overalls.
Great Western Tea Company, 2388 Mission.
Manning's, Inc., Coffee and Sandwich Shops.
Market Street R. R.
Mann Manufacturing Company, Berkeley.
National Biscuit Co., Chicago, products.
Purity Chain Stores.
Regent Theatre.
Steinberg's Shoe Store, 1600 Fillmore.
Steinberg's Shoe Store, 2650 Mission.
The Mutual Stores Co.
Torino Bakery, 2823 Twenty-third.
Traung Label & Litho Co.
Union Furniture Co., 2075 Mission.
All Barber Shops open on Sunday are unfair.

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Brief Items of Interest

The following members of San Francisco unions died during the past week: John Hopperger of the brewery workers, Thomas E. Corliss of the painters, Martin C. Davis of the municipal carmen, Felix Rice of the teamsters.

The picnic of the Molders' Union, held last Sunday in California Park, near San Rafael, was one of the most successful affairs of the kind ever held by the organization. The attendance exceeded expectations, the weather being ideal for an outdoor affair, and all those in attendance enjoyed themselves immensely until the shades of evening reminded them that it was time to go home.

Congressman Richard J. Welch put in an appearance at the meeting of the Labor Council last Friday night and when called upon for an address, gave the assembled delegates a brief resume of the important activities of the last session of Congress with relation to measures in the interest of the workers. He pointed out that a few of the bills which failed of passage this year will undoubtedly be passed by the next session, which convenes on December 3d, among them being the one providing for the regulation of convict-made goods being shipped from one state to another which has worked such injustice upon California and other states having state use laws governing their own penitentiaries.

Upon request of Madam LaBarraque, who addressed the last meeting of the Labor Council, the San Francisco Workers for the Blind, Inc., was endorsed and its objects approved without a dissenting vote. The speaker pointed out the need of securing employment for the blind after they had been trained to take their place in industry.

Frank Brown, business agent of Molders' Union No. 164, has returned home from a conference with international officers at Cincinnati. He brings the information that the international is expecting that the coming convention will be one of the liveliest in the history of the organization, and will undoubtedly have as its results some very militant programs for the continued and future progress of the craft.

Phillip Apple of Oakland is chairman of the committee that is arranging for the picnic of the District Council of Retail Clerks, which will be held at Neptune Beach, Sunday, August 19. Retail clerks, shoe clerks and grocery clerks of San Francisco and the Bay Region are represented in the District Council. A program of games is being arranged by W. G. Desepte, secretary.

The San Francisco Letter Carriers will stage their annual picnic Sunday, July 1, at Fairfax Park, in Marin County. Will Shay, chairman of the picnic committee, reports a brisk demand for tickets to the outing, the proceeds of which will be turned over to the carriers' sick and death fund. A number of club and college athletes will compete in the track and field events, staged under the direction of Walter Christie, head coach of the University of California track team.

A. B. Hassel, for many years active in the labor movement of the State, serving in many capacities, the last being manager of the Labor Temple of Los Angeles, has taken over the agency for the Stransky vaporizer and decarbonizer, a gas-saving device, that is said to help in cutting down the bills auto drivers have to pay gasoline distributors. He reports that he is meeting with considerable success in the new occupation, and enjoys the work.

H. L. Baggerly, owner, publisher and editor of the Los Gatos Mail-News, announced Monday that his news and job offices had been placed on a five-day a week basis. At a meeting of em-

ployees Baggerly said that if the men could do the same amount of work in five days they had been turning out in six he would pay them on a six-day basis. The owner said that his men show more industry under the new regime.

Leadership in the use of automobiles is held West of the Mississippi. Of the ten states which rank first in respect to the number of cars in relation to population, eight are Western. California heads the list with one automobile to 3.11 persons, Iowa, Florida, Nevada, Oregon, Nebraska, Kansas, North Dakota, South Dakota, and Michigan following in the order named.

An employer transporting an employee to a place of work is liable for injuries to the employee, the United States Circuit Court held here Monday. The opinion reverses the District Court in Portland, Ore., and grants a new cause for action to the E. Clemens Horst Company, San Francisco grain merchants. The San Francisco firm employed W. P. Rogan, in 1925, to work in its hop fields at Salem, Ore., and while he was being taken from Salem to the fields the truck in which he was riding overturned and he was injured. The Horst Company settled with Rogan for \$4000. The Hartford Accident and Indemnity Company refused to reimburse the employer.

President William P. Stanton and Secretary John A. O'Connell of the Labor Council have accepted invitations to attend the convention of the International Brotherhood of Bookbinders, which will convene in the Palace Hotel on the morning of July 9th and continue for about a week. The arrangements committee of the local union has been working diligently to prepare for the gathering and now announces that everything is in readiness for the delegates when they arrive in San Francisco.

It has been reported that the proposal presented to the Bakers' Union for night work by the Master Bakers' Association has been voted down by the organization after a thorough discussion of the subject at several meetings.

OPEN MEETING FOR CARPENTERS.

Will J. French, Director, Department Industrial Relations, will address the carpenters of San Francisco next Monday evening in Carpenters' Hall, 112 Valencia Street. His subject is "The Best Conservation." He will discuss the work of the department he heads. The meeting is open to all carpenters, union or non-union, and a cordial invitation is extended to all to be present.

WAGE INCREASES REPORTED.

During May, 1928, forty-eight wage increases and five cuts were reported by the Labor Bureau, Inc., which says: "The biggest volume of scale advances went to the printing trades. Recent developments in the clothing and textile industry were of especial significance. The piece-work system in the men's clothing industry is supposed to be 'on the way to general use' in New York City, in place of the system of weekly pay. The ladies' cloak and suit trade, on the other hand, in accordance with a contract negotiated November, 1926, is to adopt the forty-hour, five-day week, without a reduction in pay, starting from June first of this year. The situation in the textile mills remained substantially unchanged during the month. Only three more cuts were reported—two in Pawtucket, R. I., one in Allentown, Pa. Twenty-six of the New Bedford mills are still closed, one—the Colony Silk Mills—is reported to have settled with the Textile Council, by rescinding the 10 per cent cut."

GET SIX-DAY WEEK

A conference of oil operators was held in the State Building, San Francisco, Monday morning, June 18, 1928, under the auspices of the Department of Industrial Relations, presided over by Director Will J. French, to consider the introduction of the six-day week in place of the seven-day week. Responses favorable to the plan were received from the Standard Oil Company, Union Oil Company, General Petroleum Corporation, The Texas Company, Barnsdall Oil Company, Honolulu Consolidated Oil Company, and Charles A. Son & Co. Practically all of these companies announced that there would be no reduction in pay. The Associated Oil Company wrote that the question is under advisement. It is known that other oil companies have decided to work all their employees on the six days a week basis. There was unanimity on the wisdom of the course, and not one word in opposition came from those present or from the letters sent in to the Department of Industrial Relations. Members of the Oil Workers' Union presented the view that one day's rest in seven would prove as beneficial for the industry as did the eight-hour day, and they expressed their appreciation and pledged co-operation in the change in operations. Governor C. C. Young and Director Fred G. Stevenot of the Department of Natural Resources sent word to the conference that they would be pleased to see the day's rest secured by the men employed in oil production. Approximately 20,000 men will be affected by the change.

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